

MINISTRY REORGANIZES:

A new Environment Ontario

A complete new look for the Ministry of the Environment goes into effect April 1, 1974. Environment Minister James Auld announced recently in the Legislature.

Featured in the reorganization and regionalization program detailed by the Minister are:

—The establishment of six regional offices, each under the command of a regional director, supplemented by at least 23 district offices.

—A policy of bringing the service functions of the Ministry closer to the public, the municipalities and the industries affected by these services.

—Delegation of authority to the regions, to permit for response to environmental situations and to make the Ministry more accessible to the public across the province.

—A thorough restructuring of the total Ministry organization to streamline the delivery of services and to permit a more comprehensive approach to environmental management.

EXECUTIVES

Mr. Auld announced a series of executive appointments in the new structure.

Three assistant deputy ministers and an executive director will report directly to deputy minister Everett Biggs.

He named K. H. Sharpe as the new assistant deputy minister for environmental assessment and planning, John Barr as assistant deputy minister for field operations and W. Brad Drowley, assistant deputy minister for utility and laboratory services. G. E. Higham, appointed early this year as executive director of financial and administrative services, remained in that position.

Dr. Henry Landis, Q.C., continues as general counsel to the Ministry. He joined the Ontario Water Resources Commission as general counsel in 1970 and became general counsel to the Ministry on its

formation in 1972.

Since November, 1972, Mr. Auld said, a task force has been examining the role of the Ministry and developing the new structure.

MINISTRY ROLE

As a result of this examination of the Ministry's role, the concern of the Ministry has been defined as the overall protection of the natural environment to prevent degradation by man's activities.

"These are our goals," he said:

1. To ensure proper control over the emission of contaminants into the natural environment for the purpose of achieving and/or maintaining predetermined standards of environmental quality.

2. To ensure that proposed programs, projects, policies and legislation in Ontario or affecting this province incorporate the necessary environmental safeguards through involvement of this Ministry in all aspects of provincial land use planning.

3. To foster the improved management of waste and water to achieve a more efficient use of natural and material resources.

4. Where the above measures are not sufficient, to develop specialized techniques for the restoration and enhancement of environmental quality.

"We looked at reorganization of the Ministry in terms of the best way of accomplishing these goals."

SECRETARIAT

A Ministry policy secretariat will assist in the evaluation of policy proposals and the specialized evaluation of issues which may be required by senior management. The secretariat will also be responsible for the extensive intergovernmental work done by the ministry on environmental quality agreements. This includes such areas as the Canada-Ontario Agreement on Water Quality,

The International Joint Commission and the Stockholm Conference, to name a few.

RESEARCH

"A substantial amount of research has been conducted in the past by the Ministry using our own staff and facilities. We will continue to put the scientific talent we have assembled to good use in the reorganized Ministry," Mr. Auld said.

"For some time now, Environment Ontario has been associated with various universities across the province, providing funds for them to conduct specific research programs. This year, we have invested \$250,000 in air management research, \$100,000 in pesticides, \$20,000 in waste, and \$300,000 in water research, and these programs are under way in almost every uni-

versity in Ontario. This association with the universities is valuable to us and we intend to continue with grants for specific research projects."

Mr. Auld said this is a major realignment of personnel and procedures that will not be completed overnight, but he assured the House that the Ministry, throughout the changeover would continue: "Business as usual."

ENVIRONMENT
ONTARIO

LEGACY

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"A better Ontario for tomorrow's generations"

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The Hon. A. B. R. Lawrence, Provincial Secretary for Resources Development, introduces federal and provincial environment leaders at the Man and Resources Conference in Toronto in November. They are: Robert Shaw (left), deputy minister of Environment Canada, Len Marchand, Parliamentary Secretary to the federal Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, William Gallant, Environment Minister of P.E.I., Sid Green, Manitoba Environment Minister, William Yurko and A. A. Warrack, Alberta's Environment and Lands and Forests Ministers, and W. G. Dawe, Newfoundland Environment Minister. (See report and pictures, Page 7.)

Ontario's air cleanup shows results

"It's getting better" is more than just a slogan to Environment Ontario as Minister James Auld illustrated in a recent statement. Mr. Auld detailed a long list of improvements in air quality as a result of the Ministry's efforts.

In Metropolitan Toronto, since the province took over air pollution control in 1968, sulphur dioxide levels have been reduced by 60 per cent and particulates by 39 per cent.

In Sarnia, despite an increase in industrial activity, sulphur dioxide levels have fallen 22 per cent since 1971. This is due in part to Ontario Hydro's Lambton station switch-

ing from normal coal which contains 2.45 per cent sulphur to low sulphur coal with 0.77 per cent, under certain weather conditions.

Elsewhere, sulphur dioxide levels have been reduced in Hamilton by 55 per cent since 1969, in Cornwall by 46 per cent since 1971, and in Sudbury by 33 per cent since 1970.

PARTICLES

Levels of particulate matter are also dropping. Since 1968, these levels have improved by 42 per cent in Cornwall, 19 per cent in Sault Ste. Marie, 16 per cent in Thunder Bay, and 5 per cent in Windsor, Mr. Auld said.

To record air quality improvements in these and other cities, the Ministry has over 900 instruments in operation. These have been installed since 1968 at a cost of \$1.5 million.

These improvements stem from reductions brought about by the air management branch in air pollution from specific sources, changes such as the Steel Company of Canada's phasing out of an uncontrolled open-hearth shop in Hamilton and replacing this with a new basic oxygen furnace with control equipment. Stelco is also currently using a substitute for fluorspar in open hearth furnaces to reduce fluoride emissions.

Abrasive industries such as Norton, Exolon, General Abrasives, and Carborundum in the Welland area have made significant changes in collection equipment to reduce particulate emissions.

REFINERS

All petroleum refiners in the Mississauga-Oakville area were put under Minister's Orders to improve their emission controls. Measures taken have reduced sulphate levels in these

regions to below the Ministry's standards.

The Ministry also has the power to approve all new sources of air pollution. This presents the opportunity to control pollution before it happens. In the fiscal year, 1972-73, the Ministry issued 2747 such certificates of approval. Control equipment installed under these approvals prevented the release of 4507 tons per year of chemicals and 671,107 tons per year of particulates into the air.

The phytotoxicology section of the Ministry investigates suspected vegetation damage due to air pollution. This section studies about 200 such complaints every year about half of which are pollution caused, the other half the result of disease, insects, adverse weather, or plant disorders.

Studies by this section in areas around major air pollution sources has shown that vegetation is also enjoying the benefits of this air pollution control.

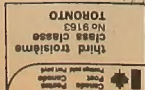
Environment Canada opens liaison office in Toronto

To establish closer cooperation between Environment Canada, Environment Ontario and other agencies concerned with water management, the inland waters directorate of the federal department has opened a Toronto liaison office at 135 St. Clair Avenue West, the Environment Ontario building. Concerned particularly with water planning and management problems within the Great Lakes system, the

new office will be headed by Derek Foulds.

For nearly 25 years, Mr. Foulds was intimately involved in the research and management of Ontario Hydro's water use problems. He has had extensive international experience through the International Joint Commission, especially on problems of Great Lakes water levels and the flows of inter-connecting rivers.

University of Toronto
Spartan Department,
Toronto 181, Ont.





Say it with flowers

Environmental concerns are more and more playing a part in our everyday life. Anacour florist, John Ross and employee Nancy Gilbert attracted attention to their store window by using an environmental theme (above). A display in a Scarborough Brewers Retail store is composed of reusable bottles. The company claims 97 per cent return of glass bottles.



THAMES STUDY:

Public helps set priorities

Public participation this year in Environment Ontario's Thames River Basin Study is helping to identify specific needs and areas of concern.

Approximately 90 per cent of the municipalities within the Thames River Basin responded in the affirmative to the Study Team's invitation to meet with them for the purpose of discussing the nature and objectives of the study and to receive comments as to the concerns, problems, and priorities of residents in the study area which are related to water resource management. Thirty municipalities of 59 in the study area have been interviewed to date. Some of the major concerns expressed most frequently in the course of interviews with municipal officials are tabulated according to geographical location.

In Kent County, the areas of

major concern are flooding and erosion control, the effect of proposed Wardsville Dam and enforcement of environmental protection legislation.

In southwest Elgin and Middlesex, they are water quality deterioration due to London city sewage effluent, quantity and quality of groundwater supply, the effect of Wardsville Dam on water quality and the flood plain of proposed reservoir and the cost of communal municipal water supplies.

In London, they are sewage treatment requirements and waste disposal limitations of the Thames River.

In southeast Middlesex and south Oxford, they are agricultural waste disposal (feedlots), enforcement of legislation, recreational vs agricultural use of land, recreational vs flood control function of Pittcock Reservoir, the effect of proposed

Thamesford Dam and deteriorating water quality.

In north Oxford, north Middlesex and Perth, they are the protection of headwaters, woodlot and brush cover, the effect of the proposed Glengowan dam, increased bacteriological contamination of surface waters, enforcement of environmental protection laws and increased consultations between provincial and municipal government.

The most encouraging aspect of phase one of the public consultation to this point is undoubtedly the good response rate from municipalities and interest groups to the study team's approach. Twenty-five separate interest groups attended meetings with representatives of the study team. Considering the numbers on summer vacations, and the fact that this was a busy time for farmers, a ninety per cent response rate from municipalities and sixty-two per cent response rate from interest groups is excellent. Positive comments on the program have by far outweighed criticism.

During the interim period before phase two begins, the following steps are to be taken: follow-up on municipalities from which questionnaires have not yet been received; questionnaire analysis, phase one write-up incorporating historical perspective from previous documented attitudinal surveys on the Thames River and drawing up a comprehensive, basin-wide mailing list and preparing visual materials for phase two public meetings.

Hamilton, Toronto test noise control

Hamilton is cooperating with Environment Ontario in a noise control program, deputy environment minister Everett Biggs announced recently.

At a meeting of the city council in Hamilton, Mr. Biggs outlined the province's proposed noise control program and details of a regulation to control "excessive noise caused by the inconsiderate operation or poor maintenance of cars, trucks and motorcycles".

"Noise from vehicular traffic forms the largest single class of noise source in our communities", Mr. Biggs pointed out. For this reason he added, "noise from vehicles has been given first priority". In Hamilton, 50 per cent of the noise complaints stem from traffic.

FIELD TESTING

Toronto has also been asked to join with the Ministry in a field-testing program, the deputy minister said. "With the knowledge gained it would be our intention to begin to enforce the resultant vehicle

noise control regulation in both Toronto and Hamilton with the active cooperation of these two communities", he added.

The deputy minister also announced that noise control staff has been stationed in the Ministry offices in Toronto and Hamilton to service noise complaints in these communities. The Hamilton office is located at 1083 Barton Street East (547-9621).

The regulation spells out classes of vehicles and speed zones with maximum noise levels for each class.

Waste disposal training

On February 18 and 19, 1974, the Ministry's waste management branch, in co-operation with the Municipal Engineers' Association, will conduct a training program for municipal and private waste disposal site operators in the Peterborough area.

The session, to be held in Peterborough, will be open to operators in the counties of Haliburton, Peterborough,

Northumberland, Victoria and Durham.

The program will stress practical methods of waste disposal for site operators. Topics under discussion will also include pertinent sections of the Environmental Protection Act, waste management regulations under it, the organization of the Ministry and its regional set-up.

Ministry attacks green paint syndrome

During the hot sultry days of July or August, does your lake suddenly develop a blue-green coat of paint? This scum is probably bluegreen algae—microscopic plants with built-in buoyancy bags. As the plants mature they become lighter than water and suddenly, overnight, appear at the lake surface. Two days later, perhaps even sooner, the surface scum has disappeared as rapidly as it formed—a here today gone tomorrow type of phenomenon—leaving behind a dirty green water unfit for swimming or other recreational use and unpalatable for drinking.

Application of toxic substances such as copper sulphate or herbicides to control this undesirable situation has been attempted. Such treatment is relatively costly, must be repeated, and is non-selective in that it kills all the algae thus destroying the first

step of the aquatic food chain. Whether or not sufficient reduction of nutrient inputs to our lakes can be attained to prevent the occurrence of these scums is not known as these plants are extremely efficient in the use of available nitrogen and phosphorus. How can we overcome the "Green Paint Syndrome"?

Bluegreen algae (Cyanophyta) are in many ways more like bacteria than algae, and like bacteria, are attacked by a naturally occurring disease—Cyanophages. These phages are distributed world-wide having been found in Russia, Israel, India and the United States. Furthermore, they are considered harmless to humans, mammals and fish, being "host-specific" to the bluegreen algae; the rapid disappearance of the bluegreen scum on your lake may in fact be due to the rampages of this

disease. The bluegreen algae, on the other hand, are not so harmless having been reported as the factor responsible for cattle deaths. Other questionable benefits of the bluegreen algae include increasing the cost of supplying potable water; they impart a foul taste to the water and generally reduce treatment efficiency.

Whether we can harness these naturally occurring Cyanophages to our advantage is the objective of a program now in progress within the research branch of the Ministry. While initial efforts are laboratory oriented to isolate and culture the Cyanophages, limited field studies are planned for next summer. Dr. A. E. Christie, scientist in charge of the study, is optimistic that it won't be too long before the "Green Paint Syndrome" is a thing of the past.



Algae and weeds camouflage shopping cart.

Briefly:



PERFORMANCE

"If we measure our performance by a list of citizens fined, corporations clobbered, lakes cleaned up and rivers de-polluted overnight, I am afraid you are going to be disappointed," Saskatchewan Environment Minister Neil Byers told his audience at a provincial resource development meeting.

"Organizations who marshal public opinion within a community can often enforce higher standards upon erring fellow citizens, local governments and business concerns dependent upon public goodwill."

"But when a government acts to enforce new laws and regulations, it must proceed on the basis of unchallengeable facts," Mr. Byers remarked.

CARLETON PLACE OPENING

The \$800,000 Carleton Place Sewage Treatment System was officially opened on Thursday, November 22. Environment Minister James A. C. Auld opened this secondary treatment system which included lift station, aerobic digester, aeration, settling and chlorine tanks, and control building.

SYMPOSIUM

The Ninth Canadian Symposium on Water Pollution will be held February 4 at the University of Western Ontario.

Abstracts should be mailed before December 15th to J. E. Zadic, Assistant Dean, Engineering, the University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario.

Authors will receive notification of the acceptance or rejection of their papers by the end of December.

Papers to be presented should be 15 minutes in length. Acceptable papers will be printed in the Annual Proceedings.



A touch of the unexpected took place at the November 15 sod turning for the new \$952,000 Wellesley sewage system and treatment plant. Above, Mayor Robert Gramlow is amused as James A. C. Auld, Minister of the Environment, finds the official shovel not up to the task. However, undaunted, Mr. Auld completes the job (right) with the broken implement. Actual construction of the project began one week later.

Field operations division delivers direct services

The field operations division of the new Ministry will be the body concerned with delivering services to the public, Environment Minister James Auld said in announcing reorganization.

Its area of responsibility centres on policy implementation. This includes the environmental protection activities like abatement programs and complaint investigations. The regional environmental assessment activities and the regional operations of sewage, water and waste facilities. Regional offices and associated local offices operated by this division would be the prime contact points with the public for the Ministry.

He named John Barr as assistant deputy minister for the division.

The director of the sanitary engineering branch, Mr. Barr, was born in Wingham and raised in Acton. A graduate of University of Toronto, he joined the Department of Health's sanitary engineering division in 1954 as a district engineer. He continued in this division when it was transferred to the OWRC and became director in 1965.

SIX REGIONS

"We are establishing six major regional centres; in northwestern Ontario, in northeastern Ontario, in south-western Ontario, in the central region and in the southeastern region," Mr. Auld said.

These central regional headquarters will be supplemented by at least 23 local offices across the province.

These local and regional offices play a key role in making the Ministry conveniently ac-

cessible to municipalities, the public and all the organizations and people who are involved in or affected by our services.

"While local offices are predominantly concerned with delivery of services, each regional office will have a regional director, a strong base of administrative support, technical expertise and as much authority and responsibility as we can delegate in regional and local matters," he said.

"The Ministry has a staff of approximately 2,000 people. Under this new structure, about 1,100 of these will be in the field operations division, and this number could increase if we find that more responsibilities can be delegated to the field."

THE DIRECTORS

Mr. Auld named the directors for each of the six regional headquarters.

L. F. Plura, northwest regional director, is a graduate of Royal Military College and University of Toronto. He served as Lieutenant with the Royal Canadian Artillery from 1958 to 1961 and joined the OWRC construction branch in 1963. He became assistant director for project development branch in 1968, and retained that position in the Ministry of the Environment.

The northeast regional director, Ralph E. Moore, a graduate of McGill University, served for 13 years with the extension branch of the Department of Agriculture. After filling positions in industry and the federal civil service, he joined the Ministry of the Environment this year as director of the pesticides control service.

D. A. McTavish, director of project operations, becomes

southwest regional director. Mr. McTavish graduated from University of Toronto and joined the OWRC's plant operations division in 1959. He was appointed regional supervisor in 1964 and in 1967 became director of plant operations which was re-named project operations under the Ministry of the Environment.

Colin J. Macfarlane, director of air management branch, becomes west-central regional director. A graduate of Glasgow University, he emigrated to Canada in 1955 to become a consulting engineer. He became a district engineer with the Ontario Department of Health air pollution control service in 1967, and moved with that service to Environment Ontario where he became assistant director of air management and then director.

Paul Cockburn, director of project development, becomes central regional director. A graduate of University of Toronto, he joined the OWRC sanitary engineering division in 1960, serving as assistant engineer, assistant district engineer, district engineer and supervisor of projects. He was appointed director of the projects division, which became the project development branch with the formation of the Ministry of the Environment.

C. E. McIntyre, supervisor of district engineers in sanitary engineering branch, becomes director for the southeast region. He is a graduate of University of Toronto. He joined the OWRC as a district engineer in 1963 and was appointed as supervisor of regional services planning, then of district engineers, a position he retained with the formation of the Ministry.

Finance and administration

G. E. Higham continues as executive director for the finance and administrative division, Environment Minister James Auld announced in a series of reorganization appointments.

Mr. Higham was born and educated in England. He joined the Ontario government service in 1964, after an auditing and accounting career in England, and came to the Ministry this year from Management Board of Cabinet. He was director of government and divisional services branch, programs and estimates division, with Management Board

He also served in the Department of Municipal Affairs.

The finance and administrative division is a central agency supplying service to the entire ministry. It consists of five branches, financial management, administrative services, legal services, personnel and information. A program analysis office and an audit office will also be responsible to this division.

E. F. Heath, director of financial management, joined the OWRC in 1961 as a senior accountant. He was appointed comptroller and director of financial services in 1967. Born in Toronto, he is a graduate of the Certified Public Accountants course at University of Toronto.

No appointment has been announced yet in administrative services.

J. Neil Mulvaney, director of legal services, was educated in Toronto, New Brunswick and England. A Rhodes Scholar, he joined Environment Ontario in 1972 after serving as executive secretary to a task force recommending on the reorganization of the treatment and rehabilitative division of the Ministry of Health.

M. F. Cheetham, director of information services, was born in Toronto and educated in Kingston and Guelph. After a career in newspaper work and

federal government and industrial public relations, Mr. Cheetham joined the OWRC in 1968 as director of public relations and information. He became director of information services with the formation of Environment Ontario.

Robert E. Burns, director of personnel services, was born in Welland and graduated from University of Western Ontario in 1957. He joined the Ontario civil service in 1959 and has served with the Departments of Highways, Treasury, Mines and Northern Affairs, and Natural Resources as well as the Civil Service Commission. He joined Environment Ontario as personnel director this year.

Andre Castel, coordinator of management reporting, becomes head of the program analysis office. He joined the OWRC in 1970 after a financial and administrative career with the United Nations. Mr. Castel was responsible for administering the New York office for the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development and has travelled extensively in Africa and Europe.

Mr. A. Kertzman, manager of internal audit, heads the new management audit office. Born in Montreal, he graduated from McGill University in 1965, and worked in internal audit in industry before joining the Ministry in January 1973.





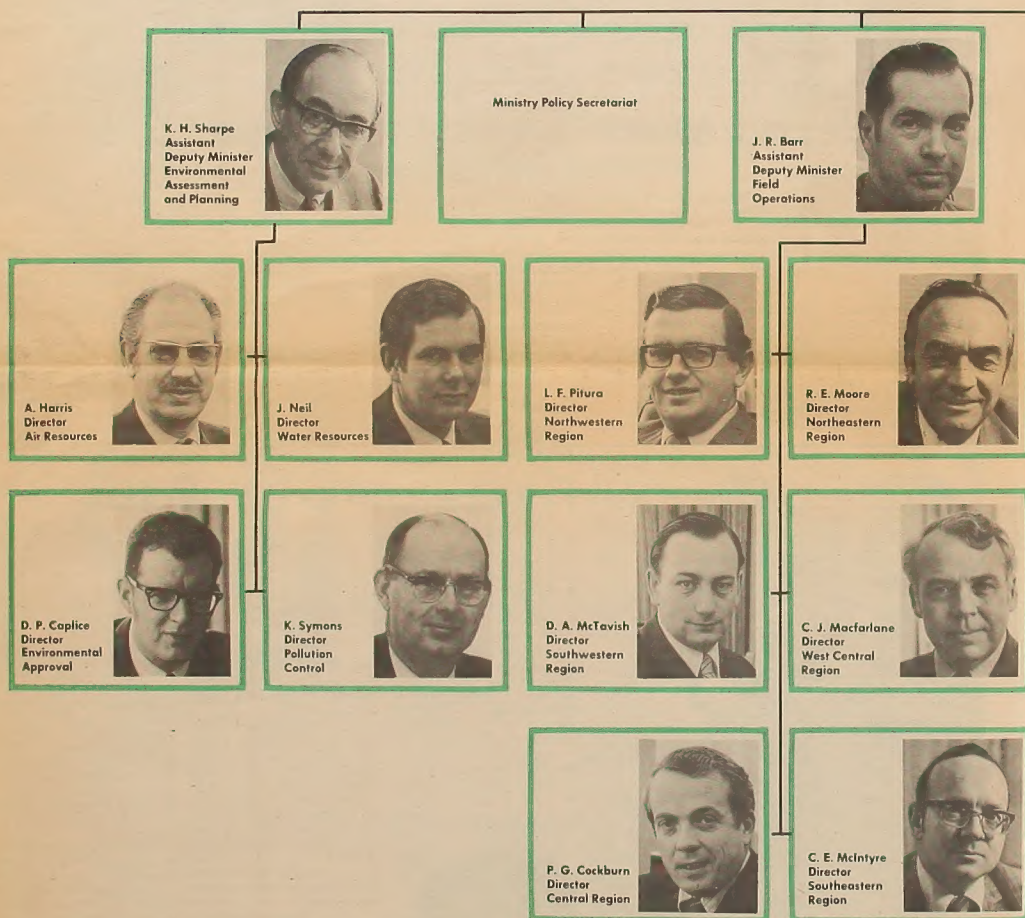
Ontario

April 1, 1974

Ministry of the Environment



The Hon. James A.
Minister of the En



As A. C. Auld
Environment



Everett Biggs
Deputy Minister

Dr. H. Landis Q.C.
General Counsel



W. B. Drawley
Assistant
Deputy Minister
Utility,
Laboratory
Services



G. E. Higham
Executive
Director
Finance
and
Administration



J. C. F. Macdonald
Director
Project
Coordination



T. Cross
Director
Utility Support
Services



E. F. Heath
Director
Financial
Services



M. F. Cheetham
Director
Information
Services



G. C. Ronan
Director
Laboratory
Branch



W. M. Walkinshaw
Director
Special
Services



J. Mulvaney
Director
Legal Services



R. Burns
Director
Personnel
Services



A. Castel
Program
Analysis



A. Kertzman
Management
Audit



Director, Administrative Services
to be appointed

Labs, utilities offer service

A new utility and laboratory services division under the guidance of W. B. Drowley as assistant deputy minister will respond quickly and efficiently to the needs of other divisions and demands from outside the Ministry, Environment Minister James Auld said in his reorganization statement.

Mr. Drowley, executive director of air and land pollution control, now appointed as assistant deputy minister for utility and laboratory services, graduated from University of Toronto in 1945. He was one of the five who made up the first Ontario air pollution control staff in 1957 and has directed air management activities since 1961. When the Ministry of the Environment was formed in 1972, he took charge of waste management and pesticides control as well as air management.

"Both the utility and the laboratory functions of the Ministry are technical support functions either to this or other ministries. In themselves they do not initiate programs or projects, but rather respond quickly and efficiently to demands which come from outside this new utility and laboratory division," Mr. Auld said.

LABORATORY

The laboratory branch will support both the head office assessment and planning division and the field operations division. While regional laboratories will report to their re-

gional directors, the laboratories branch will still be responsible for establishing overall analytical techniques.

G. C. Ronan continues as director of the laboratory branch in the reorganized Ministry.

Mr. Ronan was born in Ireland and after he emigrated to Canada graduated from York University. A member of Canada's field hockey team in the 1964 Tokyo Olympics, Mr. Ronan was served in the OWRC laboratories as a technician, scientist, assistant supervisor and assistant director and became director under the Ministry of the Environment.

PROJECTS

The project coordination branch will bring a project management concept to apply to the development of water and sewage treatment facilities. The utilities functions are being realigned from the present structure of project development, construction and operations branches. Project operations will be one of the responsibilities that shifts to the field, closer to the municipalities and individuals served by the utilities.

The project coordination branch will be responsible for ensuring that all aspects of a project are undertaken right from the initial contact to the completion of the project.

These projects—water and sewage treatment works—are not only the essential means of

providing potable water and proper treatment of municipal effluent for the communities they serve, but also a major instrument in pollution control and abatement.

"We have financed and constructed 418 projects serving 241 municipalities. In the 1973-74 budget alone, \$97 million in provincial funds is set aside for capital expenditure on municipal treatment works," Mr. Auld said.

"Since the OWRC began in 1957, certificates have been issued for municipal water and sewage treatment works worth more than \$2.6 billion. The development of sewage treatment, in particular, serves not just the people of Ontario, but Canada and the U.S. It is a key part of the Great Lakes cleanup program to which we are committed along with Canada and the U.S."

John Macdonald, director of project construction branch, becomes director of the new project coordination branch. Born in Malaysia and educated in England, he has more than 25 years of experience on the construction of water and sewage facilities, here, in England, and in the Far East. He joined the OWRC in 1957 and has been involved in project construction since.

UTILITY SUPPORT

A third branch in utility and laboratory services is utility support services to provide both technical and administra-

tive support to the building and operating of sewage, water and waste works. The activities have been carried out as part of the function of the present branches of sanitary engineering, financial services, project operations, project development and project construction.

T. W. Cross, assistant director of the air management branch will be director of the new branch. Born and educated in Metropolitan Toronto, Mr. Cross is a civil engineer. He served in the RCAF during World War II and joined Ontario's air pollution control staff as an engineer in 1966 after considerable experience in industry. He was appointed assistant director of the air management branch in 1967.

SPECIAL SERVICES
A number of operational support functions which relate to the field activities which are too specialized to delegate to the regional offices, will be assembled to form the special services branch.

W. M. Walkinshaw, director of the private waste and water management branch will be director of the new special services branch. Born in Nova Scotia, Mr. Walkinshaw is a University of Toronto graduate. He served in the Canadian Army in World War II and has been in the Ontario civil service since 1957, first with the Department of Health. In 1971, he came to Environment Ontario as director of private waste and water management.



DR. J. E. DOOLEY

Participation brings problems

Public involvement could present some problems in environmental assessment, Dr. J. E. Dooley told the Canadian Operational Research Society at an October luncheon meeting.

Dr. Dooley, from University of Toronto's faculty of management studies, pointed out some areas where the decision must be which public to involve.

"We get groups who will say what should be done environmentally," he said. "We called this a geographic problem."

But there are also temporal problems. He posed one: "Do we have the right to rape the oil resources of this country?" He questioned whether people who will occupy this country for 20 or 30 more years have the right to decide this question that involves future generations.

"When the Polar Bear Express rail line was built, there was no doubt that the people of Mooseonee would benefit from it," he said. "Now there is a real question as to whether work in a locality will always benefit the people of that locality."

He cited as examples the city community torn up to provide roads for suburban commuters and the people along a hydro transmission line that benefits only the communities at its end.

He also mentioned situations where the environmental study area could be considered a dynamic one—the city that raises its stack heights to lift pollution off its roofs onto downwind communities and the city that dumps its municipal waste in a river eliminating its problems but causing more problems downstream.

Concentration of expertise

A high level of expertise has been concentrated in the environmental assessment and planning division to permit the development of integrated environmental policy alternatives on a province-wide basis, Mr. Auld said in announcing reorganization.

"This division will be entirely separated from responsibility for policy implementation. It will be responsible for the operational performance audit of the Ministry's programs, the investigative work into the assimilative quality of the ambient environment and investigation into new means of treating pollutants before they are discharged into the natural environment."

Mr. Auld announced that Ken Sharpe, Environment Ontario's executive director of water supply and pollution control is the new assistant deputy minister for environmental assessment and planning. Mr. Sharpe was born in Toronto and has been in Ontario government service since his graduation from University of Toronto in 1947. He joined the Department of Health's sanitary engineering division in 1948 and was transferred with that division to the Ontario Water Resources Commission on its formation in 1957. He was assistant general manager of the OWRC until the merger in 1972 forming the Ministry of the Environment.

Four branches will contribute to the responsibilities of this division. The air research branch will be primarily responsible for the development of environmental standards as they relate to the am-

bient air. The components of this branch will come from the assessment portion of the air management branch, the top Ministry's experts in air quality.

A. J. Harris, director of the Ministry's research branch, becomes director of air resources. Educated in Ottawa, Mr. Harris served in the Middle East with the RCAF during World War II and later graduated from University of Toronto. He served with the sanitary engineering division of the Department of Health, subsequently transferred to the OWRC and became director of research, a position he retained with the formation of the Ministry.

The water resources branch will consist of a merging of the head office assessment activities of the present water quality and water quantity management branches. This branch will be responsible for establishing overall water quality and quantity standards for multiple use, and will be staffed with our best experts in this area.

John H. Neil, director of water quality branch, becomes director of water resources in the reorganization. A University of Toronto graduate, he served with the Research Council of Ontario and the Ontario Department of Health before joining the OWRC. He became director of the laboratories division in 1965 and subsequently water quality director with the Ministry of the Environment.

The pollution control branch will have responsibility for the development of all emission

standards. The activities of the present sanitary engineering, industrial waste, private waste and water, waste management, air management, and pesticides control branches, in developing abatement standards are being merged in this branch. Also in its sphere is research into new treatment techniques.

K. E. Symons, director of water quantity management was appointed to head the new pollution control branch. Mr. Symons, born in Durham County, was educated in Bowmanville and at University of Toronto. He served in sanitary engineering in Health and the OWRC, and moved to the water resources area with the Commission where he became division director and subsequently with Environment Ontario, when the division was renamed the water quantity

management branch.

The new environmental approval branch will draw together all ministry approvals which have been in the past fragmented throughout the Ministry. This will permit an individual or organization to seek and receive a single approval from the Ministry rather than several from various branches. Also within this branch, environmental impact assessment activity will be closely aligned with the formal technical approvals.

Dennis Caplice, director of industrial wastes branch, becomes director of the new environmental approval branch. Born and educated in Toronto and a graduate of University of Toronto, he has been involved in the investigation and control of industrial waste discharges with the OWRC and Environment Ontario since 1959.

Assessment has impact

About 80 geologists, geographers and other professionals discussed environmental issues and the future of environmental assessment in Ontario at the second annual environmental earth sciences and engineering conference early in November.

The two-day conference was held at the Ontario Ministry of Health's laboratories on Resources Road.

J. G. Nelson, University of Western Ontario, reviewed environmental impact studies as they have been conducted in the U.S. and Canada to date. In Canada, he said, these studies have in general been under-

taken late in a given project, with not enough consideration as to alternate means of meeting the needs that gave rise to the project. He also felt that more consideration should be given to the social effects of a proposal and that the knowledge gained from the studies should be more freely available to other agencies and the public.

HEARINGS MANDATORY

He said that environmental impact studies and public hearings should be mandatory on all major projects, and that all agencies involved in development at all levels of government should develop their own

assessment units instead of leaving it exclusively to the environmental agency to be the sole environmental conscience.

His suggestion that provincial funds should be available for the public to conduct separate assessments of proposed projects, to provide consideration of a wide range of alternatives, was debated by the delegates.

One delegate suggested that funding public studies incorrectly presumes a conflict between the public and its servants in government. He felt that this would be needless duplication.



A work group during one of the many sessions held during the Man and Resources Conference, held in late November in Toronto.

Man studies his resources at conference

"These delegates have three days to make two years of work pay off," said Peter Meyers, chairman of the management group responsible for the Man and Resources Conference held in Toronto, November 18-22.

Five hundred Canadians of various ages and occupations were given three days to produce recommendations for government policy concerning the environment and natural resources.

The delegates were elected by their peers from groups, which had been voluntarily studying environmental concerns for almost two years. They represented over 15,000 people who had been involved in the program at various stages.

From nine to five each day, the thirty groups hammered out resolutions. A representative from each group then took the day's comments to a special rapporteurs' meeting which often lasted beyond midnight. Many of the delegates watched the meetings on the hotel's closed-circuit T.V. To facilitate discussions between French and English speaking delegates, interpreters were always available.

The final proposals covered a wide area: public participation in major environmental programs; implementation of a Canadian studies program; the need for environmental impact statements for the approval of any energy supply project and federal, provincial and municipal involvement in

all areas of planning.

Nor did the people shy away from specifics. Among other things they requested that the Indian Affairs Minister Jean Chretien immediately appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada the Quebec Court of Appeal decision lifting an injunction against the James Bay construction work and that the federal government intervene or take steps to halt the Churchill River diversion.

The recommendations have now been turned over to the Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers (CCREM), who sponsored the program to obtain a grass roots approach to the environment. The council, although composed of environment and resource ministers

from all the provinces and the federal government, cannot force the proposals on their respective governments but only relay and encourage their implementation.

Whether the proposals will turn up in future government policy is a matter for conjecture but as one delegate, Bob Swartman of London, Ontario, said, "The conference will have a long term effect on people. It made everyone a little more aware of the problems facing Canada as a whole; it gave everyone a chance to express his ideas and it encouraged people to try to influence politicians on environmental matters."

Many of the delegates have already made arrangements to

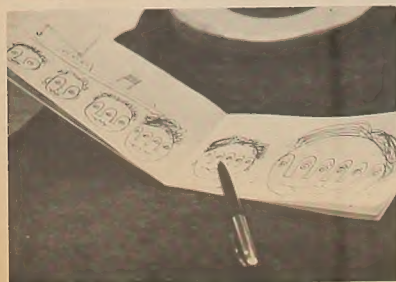
continue their original discussion groups and to meet with their governmental representatives. Bert Lawrence, council chairman and Ontario's Secretary of Resource Development said that he has committed himself, "to further meetings between the seven resource ministers of Ontario and those delegates who wish to keep a structured set-up."

W. J. Yurko, Alberta's minister of the environment, feels the "Man and Resources program has laid the foundation for a decade of resource conservation."

Travel expenses, meals and accommodations for the delegates and the one hundred staff who attended them were paid for by the CCREM.



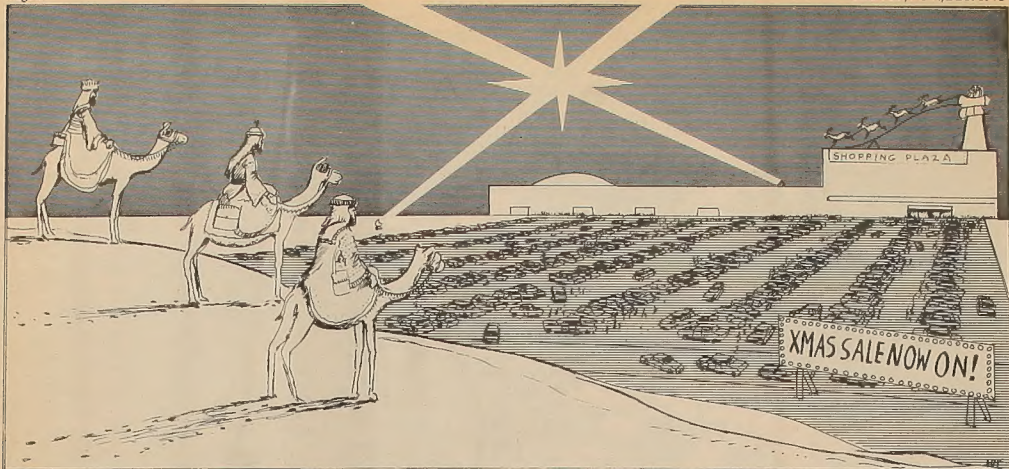
Alberta's Minister of Lands and Forests Allan Warrack (above) engages in discussion.



Fascinating doodle (left) resembles science fiction-inspired human mutation.



(Right), time for a break, and to think things over.



"We've got the wrong star ..."

EcoLogic

Toronto Star columnist FRASER KELLY, guest writer in this issue of *Legacy* gives his personal viewpoint on the importance and nature of environmental assessment, in a column reprinted from the *Star*.

Last September, Ontario Environment Minister James Auld published what he called a Green Paper on Environmental Assessment, an important document that received relatively little public attention.

The Green Paper manifests a fundamental commitment on the part of the government to full public assessment of the environmental impact of all major public and private projects before they are undertaken.

Historically, Auld's department and its predecessors have concentrated on the after-the-fact strategy of reducing or eliminating pollution from existing sources.

The establishment of an effective environmental assessment system, before the fact, will represent a shift to a preventive strategy that is long overdue.

The Green Paper set out a series of alternative methods for achieving that goal, and the minister asked for public comment.

At first he set the unrealistic deadline of Nov. 1 for submissions. Now he has extended the deadline to Jan. 1, so here are a few suggestions.

First: No project should be allowed to proceed without a comprehensive environmental assessment document, paid for by the initiator of the project.

The assessment document should contain a complete analysis of the environmental consequences locally, and on a wider provincial scale. It must also include a cost-analysis which covers social costs as well as direct economics cost.

Second: It should be submitted to a completely independent environmental assessment tribunal with its own staff of experts, which is bolstered, when necessary, by expert help from Auld's department.

The tribunal should have enough clout to pass judgment on the environmental worthiness, or the lack of it, of the project. It must be able to recommend changes, or indeed, to veto the project altogether.

Third: Obviously there will have to be an appeal procedure. The final decision could involve trade-offs between the environmental implications and other social and economic needs.

We already have too many provincial boards and tribunals which are responsible to no one. So the appeal should be to the provincial cabinet which is equipped to make such trade-offs and which is ultimately accountable to the people.

The success or failure of the whole process will depend on the involvement of the public, and other interested parties, at the conceptual stages of the project.

That means the public must have access to far more information about potential projects than is now available, both from the provincial bureaucracy and the project initiators.

The delivery mechanism for this information will not be easy to formulate. But if Auld is serious, and I think he is, he'll find a way.

If you believe that your environmental rights are just as crucial as your legal rights, let him know. If you don't, and he produces wishy-washy legislation, you'll have yourselves to blame.

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Design new waste plant

Design is under way on an experimental waste reclamation plant, the first stage of a resource recovery centre for Ontario, Environment Minister James Auld announced in October.

The Toronto-based firm of Kilborn Engineering Ltd. has been appointed to tackle the design work and advise on the development of the centre, Mr. Auld said.

"The aim of this project is to guide the rapid development of central reclamation plants and processing facilities for the separated materials," Mr. Auld said. "No facility now exists comprehensive enough to provide the information necessary prior to establishing municipal reclamation plants as workable alternatives to present disposal methods."

"A number of proposals have been received over the years but these have generally

been slanted toward particular processes and equipment; we want this facility to be able to test in practice any method which seems feasible in theory," he added. "This is a long-term project, though it is hoped and anticipated that valuable short-term benefits will result."

A technical committee has been set up to supervise the project, with representatives from the waste management branch of the Ministry, the federal Department of the Environment, and the works department of Metropolitan Toronto.

Prior to selecting Kilborn Engineering Limited, this committee evaluated 29 submissions received from designers and engineering firms. These were weighed according to their experience and knowledge in areas such as pollution control and monitoring, materials handling, process and equipment development and other

solid waste management factors.

The consultant has been provided with detailed terms of reference. These require him to develop the general research program for achieving the objectives of the resource recovery centre; to prepare detailed design proposals for establishing an experimental reclamation plant; and to provide recommendations for the plant's operation.

"This program will provide a long-term framework for the development and introduction of innovative waste management facilities; it will require highly imaginative thinking and an unbiased examination of novel approaches," said Mr. Auld.

"Despite the title 'experimental,' it will also provide a working reclamation facility capable of recovering substantial quantities of reusable materials from the incoming waste," the Minister said.

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES:

Make your own paper

By DAVID ALLEN
Educational Resources Coordinator

Today's largely urban society throws away about five pounds of garbage a day per person. This amounts to nearly one ton of garbage every year for individuals living in communities.

Of this amount, almost 40 per cent is paper and cardboard. One alternative to the ever-increasing amount of waste is recycling. The Minister of the Environment, James A. C. Auld recently stated that "the best possible way of dealing with waste disposal is to have all waste recycled, if at all possible, to try and generate interest and develop methods which will ensure that this becomes a reality."

Students and teachers interested in making their own recycled paper should follow the instructions as outlined.

MATERIAL

- large serving bowl
- egg beater
- one newspaper
- standard window screen about 5" square
- small amount of starch (spray starch suitable)
- two or three sheets of used note paper

PROCEDURE

1. Tear the used paper into small pieces and place in bowl.

2. Fill the bowl with warm water and add two teaspoons of starch.

3. After allowing the paper to soak for 10 minutes, beat the paper to a soft and mushy condition. This is called "pulp."

4. Dip the screen into the bowl so that the edge goes in first.

5. Lift the screen up flat allowing the pulp to cover the screen.

6. Allow the water to drip back into the bowl.

7. Turn the screen upside down on the newspapers. Care should be taken to avoid having the pulp come off the screen.

8. Remove the screen slowly and carefully from the pulp, keeping the pulp on the newspaper.

9. Leave the pulp on the newspaper until dry.

10. When dry, the paper may be removed and ironed if necessary.

With pride, the paper can then be stamped "100% Recycled". Have you ever thought of buying only recycled de-inked paper for your notebooks?

For further information on recycling or other aspects of waste disposal, contact: Educational Resources Coordinator, Information Services Branch, Ministry of the Environment.